S/081/62/000/008/036/057
B156/B101

5.3300

AUTHORS: Kirichenko, S. P., Simileyskiy, A. Z.

TITLE: The effects of ultrasonic vibrations on the thermal cracking process

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 8, 1962, 474, abstract 8M124 (Novosti neft. i gaz. tekhn. Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 7, 1961, 6-8)

TEXT: The effects of ultrasonic vibrations on the light fraction (cracking process have been investigated, and the conditions under which ultrasonic vibrations exert most effect on the reactions taking place during thermal cracking were investigated. The experiments were performed at temperatures of 430, 450 and 470°C at the outlet of the reaction chamber, and pressures of 20, 40, 50 and 60 atm in the reaction zone. The research results were assessed from the yields of gas, and of the gasoline (up to 205°C) and diesel (up to 350°C) fractions under normal thermal cracking conditions and in cracking in the presence of ultrasonics. The raw material used was heavy reflux containing 36% of fractions

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evaporating at up to 350°C and 0.014% of carboids; its density was 0.927. It was found that ultrasonic vibrations affect the reaction rate during cracking; increasing the pressure in the reaction zone tends to produce conditions under which ultrasonics are effective. The ideal cracking conditions are a temperature of 450°C and a pressure of 50 kg/cm^2; under these conditions the gas yield increases by 30%, the gasoline yield by 60%, and the solar oil yield also by 60% of the figures attained with normal thermal cracking methods; the liquid reaction products contain less carboids. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KIRICHENKO, S.T.[Kyrychenko, S.T.]

Seventh Shevchenko conference. Visnyk AN URSR 29 no. 6:58-59 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Shevchenko, Taras Grigor'evich, 1814-1861)

S/204/61/001/004/004/005
E075/E185

AUTHORS: Plate, A.F., Belikova, N.A., and Kirichenko, S.Ya.

TITLE: Catalytic conversions of 1,4-endomethyleneoctahydronaphthalene and 1,4,5,8-diendomethylenedecalin

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.1, no.4, 1961, 494-500

TEXT: The behaviour of 1,4-endomethyleneoctahydronaphthalene (I) and 1,4,5,8-diendomethylenedecalin (II) under heterogeneous catalysis conditions has been studied for the first time at the Moscow State University. Hodrocarbon I was prepared by condensing two parts of cyclopentadiene with one part of ethylene at 200 °C and 35 atm pressure. It was hydrogenated at 20-40 °C in the presence of suspended Ni catalyst to obtain hydrocarbon II. Hydrocarbon I was studied in the presence of a platinized carbon catalyst under conditions of dehydrogenation and irreversible catalysis (Zelinskiy method). Carbon with 8% platinum was used as the catalyst and the hydrocarbon vapours passed over it with space velocity of 0.2 h^{-1} at 205-210 °C. The reaction products yielded 1,4-endomethylene-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene and 1,4-endomethylenedecalin; dehydrogenation, however, was hampered

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by side reactions, such as hydrogenolysis of the five-member ring, marked by the presence of α-methylnaphthalene in the tail fraction. As a result of the dehydrogenation the yield of 1,4-endomethylene-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene was higher than expected. Thus the ratio of the aromatic hydrocarbon to 1,4-endomethylenedecalin was 1:1 and not 1:2. The dehydrogenation of hydrocarbon I in the presence of platinized carbon at 300 °C gives the aromatic hydrocarbon only with 50% yield. Hydrocarbon II was studied under platforming conditions over a 0.5% $Pt/Al_2O_3 \cdot HF$ catalyst at 480 °C and under a hydrogen pressure of 20 atm. The reaction product was a hydrocarbon C_{10} to C_{12} mixture in the 155-273 °C boiling range, but secondary processes of dealkylation and isomerization typical for platforming reactions also occur. The experimental data lead to the following conclusions.
1) 1,4-endomethylenetetrahydronaphthalene participates in the reaction of irreversible catalysis under dehydrogenation conditions.
2) 1,4,5,8-diendomethylenedecahydronaphthalene is unstable under platforming conditions and converts to hydrocarbons of the naphthalene and indan series.

3) Under platforming conditions the C—C bonds in the endomethylene bridges of 1,4,5,8-diendomethylenedecahydronaphthalene undergo cleavage, which is not typical for bicyclo- (2,2,1)-heptane and its homologs under conditions of hydrogenation and dehydrogenation catalysis.

Acknowledgments are expressed to Yu.P. Yegorov for his assistance.

There are 1 figure, 1 table and 14 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 9 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent English language references read as follows:

Ref.2: C.L. Thomas, Ind. Eng. Chem., v.36, 310, 1944.
Ref.3: S.B. Soloway, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., v.74, 1027, 1952.
Ref.13: R.A. Friedel, M. Orchin. Ultraviolet spectra of organic compounds. J. Wiley, N.Y., 1951.
Ref.14: Catalogue of infrared spectral data. Amer. Petrol. Inst., Research pr. 44, Nat. Bur. Stand., Washington, 1952.

Catalytic conversions of S/204/61/001/004/004/005
E075/E185

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova, Kafedra khimii nefti
(Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov, Department of Petrol Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1961

Card 4/4

PLATE, A.F.; BELIKOVA, N.A.; KIRICHENKO, S.Ya.

Catalytic conversions of 1,4-endomethyleneoctahydronaphthalene and 1,4,5,8-diendomethylenedecalin. Neftekhimiia 1 no.4:494-500 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, kafedra khimii nefti.

KIRICHENKO, T.

Future builders. Prof.-tekh.obr. 11 no.6:32 S '54. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Nachal'nik otdela uchilishch i shkol Krasnoyarskogo upravleniya trudovykh reservov.
(Building trades--Study and teaching)

KIRICHENKO, T. F.

Kirichenko, T. F. "Meadows along the middle flow of the Samara River," Nauch. zapiski(Dnepropetr. gos. un-t), Vol. XXXII, 1948, p. 41-56 - Biblio: 15 items

Kirichenko, T.F

KIRICHENKO, T.F.; FEL'DMAN, Z.G.

Record of trees and shrubs in the territory of the Veliko-Anadol' Forest. Nauk.zap.Dnipr.un. 48:227-239 '55 (MIRA 10:11)
(Ol'ginka District--Trees) (Ol'ginka District--Shrubs)

GONCHAROV, V.I.; SAVENKOV, M.I.; TURCHINOVA, L.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: DRIZHERUK, M.Ye.; SIDOROVICH, L.A.; KIRICHENKO, T.P.

Dressing granite-sillimanite gneisses from the Bug Valley deposit. Ogneupory 30 no.10:10-15 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.

KIRICHENKO, V.,Engr- Lt Col.

KIRICHENKO, V.-Candidate of Technical Sciences
Listed as author of article, "Nikolay Aleksandrovich Zadubskiy," published in Voyennyy Vestnik, No 4, 1953.
(Voyennyy Vestnik, No 17, Dec 53) [Zadubskiy (1853-1917) was an artillery and ballistics specialist.]

SO: SUM 152, 25 June 1954

1. KIRICHENKO, V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Willows

7. Preserve and cultivate willow. Sel'.stroi 2 no. 4, 1947

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

KIRICHENKO, V.

18099

USSR/Science Studies 5704. Feb 1947
Leading Scientists 7500.

"Scientists of the Soviet Army," Docent V. Kirichenko, Chm, Local Trade Union Committee of Presidium of Acad Sci USSR, 3½ pp

"V Pomoshch FZMK" Vol IX, No 3

Mentions types of lectures, usually of scientific and technical nature, given by members of Academy of Sciences of USSR before audiences of soldiers, officers, veterans and their families during and after World War II. Two commissions headed by A. D. Baykova, wife of vice-president of Academy of Sciences,

LC 18099

USSR/Science Studies 5704. (Contd) Feb 1947

and N. V. Komarova, wife of deceased president of Academy of Sciences, conducted this project: 4,190 lectures and 353 concerts held, and over 1,000 pieces of literature distributed during 1943-1946. Many lecturers listed.

18099

LC 18099

KIRICHENKO, V., tovaroved.

Cut down on the middlemen in commodity movement. Sov. torg. no.3: 25 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Ukrainskaya kontora Glavgalanterei.
(Commodity exchanges)

KIRICHENKO, V.; BROKTSITTER, G.; LAKOZA, I.; SOKOLOVA, Yu., master sporta; ALDOSHIN, L. (Kazan')

Create, invent, test! Kryl.rod. 14 no.4:31 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Instruktor gorodskoy stantsii yunykh tekhnikov, Khar'kov (for Kirichenko). 2. Instruktor aerokluba, g. Karaganda (for Broktsitter). 3. Instruktor aviamodel'nogo kruzhka stantsii yunykh tekhnikov, Berdyansk (for Lakoza).
(Airplanes--Models)

KRICHENKO, V., inzh.-elektromekhanik zemlesosa "Volzhskiy-207"

Pay more attention to mastering of the operation of new suction dredges. Rech. transp. 23 no.12:34 D '64. (MIRA 18:6)

S/661/61/000/006/044/081
D244/D302

AUTHOR: Stavitskiy, L. K., Neymark, B. Ye., Kryukovskaya, E. M., Kirichenko, V. A. and Churmayeva, V. N.

TITLE: Investigations in the field of preparing polydimethylsiloxane rubber

SOURCE: Khimiya i prakticheskoye primeneniye kremneorganicheskikh soyedineniy; trudy konferentsii. no. 6: Doklady, diskussii, resheniye. II Vses. konfer. po khimii i prakt. prim. kremneorg. soyed., Len. 1958. Leningrad, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 203-205

TEXT: This is a discussion in which K. A. Andrianov (Moscow) and A. L. Klebanskiy (VNIISK, Leningrad) took part. The authors disclosed that the formation of polydimethylsiloxane rubber is an ionic process. Concentrated sulfuric acid increased the molecular weight of the polymer to about 100,000. To obtain molecular weights of the order of 500,000 it was necessary to remove some of the acid. When the acid was diluted to about 70%, the molecular weight increased

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Investigations in the field ...

to 500 - 600 thousand. The acid polysiloxanes are split under the influence of $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ at 100°C, and a polymer is formed with a molecular weight of 100,000. Subsequently, the growth of the polymer continued for 40 - 48 hours at room temperature and the molecular weight reached 400-500 thousand. It was sufficient to have 2% wt. concentrated sulfuric acid to obtain the polymer with a molecular weight of 400,000. The polymer obtained industrially contains about 9 - 10% of the monomer. So far no catalyst was found that would increase the yield of the polymer to more than 90%. The catalysts tried so far were $FeCl_3$, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, H_2SO_4 and KOH.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka, Leningrad (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber, Leningrad)

Card 2/2

PRAVIKOVA, N.A.; DAVIDOVA, V.P.; KIRICHENKO, V.A.; YAKUSHINA, T.A.

Application of the turbidimetric titration method for determining the molecular weight distribution in siloxane polymers. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.10:19-22 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova, Moskva, i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni S.V.Lebedeva.

KIRICHENKO, V.I., gornyy inzh.

Use of minor mechanization in drilling bore holes. Ugol' Ukr. no.6:37 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Boring machinery)

TYUZNEV, K.I., dotsent; KIRICHENKO, V.I., gornyy inzh.; NIKONOV, A.F., gornyy inzh.; CHERNYAYEV, V.I., gornyy inzh.; SONIN, S.D., prof.; KILYACHKOV, A.P., dotsent; DUDKO, I.S., gornyy inzh.

Readers' response to A.A. Shamin, A.M. Belenskii and A.V. Galkin's article "Pillar methods of mining flat dipping seams without undermining the side walls in development workings." Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.2:36-41 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Tyuznev). 2. Trest Sovetskugol' (for Dudko). 3. Donetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Kirichenko). 4. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu shakhtnogo stroitel'stva kamennougol'noy promyshlennosti (for Nikonov). 5. Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo marksheyderskogo instituta (for Chernyayev). 6. Moskovskiy gornyy institut (for Sonin, Kilyachev).

(Coal mines and mining)
(Shamin, A.A.) (Belenskii, A.M.) (Galkin, A.V.)

KIRICHENKO, V.I., inzh.

Use of rod bolting in hydraulic coal mining. Ugol'.prom. no.4:47-49 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Donets Basin--Hydraulic mining) (Mine roof bolting)

KIRICHENKO, V.K.

Zero-kepression instrument for measuring the moments of winding springs. Priborostroenie no.5:26-28 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Clocks and watches)
(Springs (Mechanism)--Measurement)

Kirichenko, V. M.

GRIGOR'YEV, V.S.; BELENKO, S.P.; KIRICHENKO, V.M.

All-purpose jack. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.110: 28-30 '55. (MLRA 8:10)

(Lifting jacks)

KIRICHENKO, V.M.

GRIGOR'YEV, V.S.; KIRICHENKO, V.M.

Unit for obtaining lightweight crushed material from heat-liquified blast-furnace slag. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.2:122-124 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Sotrudniki Yushnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po stroitel'stvu, Khar'kov.
(Slag) (Centrifuges)

KIRICHENKO, V.M., insh.; ISHCHENKO, V.P., insh.

Prolonging the life of parts of machinery for processing fused blast-furnace slags. Prom. stroi. 36 no.12:35-36 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Yuzhnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Kirichenko).
2.Zaporozhskiy zavod shlakovoy pemzy (for Ishchenko).
(Slag)

KIRICHENKO, V.M.

Making lightweight aggregates by molding molten slags in the plastic state. Stroi. mat. 6 no.6:24-25 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Slag) (Aggregates (Building materials))

OGORODNIKOV, B.I.; KIRICHENKO, V.N.; BASMANOV, P.I.; PETRYANOV, I.V.

Trapping of shortlived daughter products of radon decay by FP fibrous filters. Atom. energ. 15 no.3:230-237 S '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

(Radon--Decay) (Filters (Chemistry))

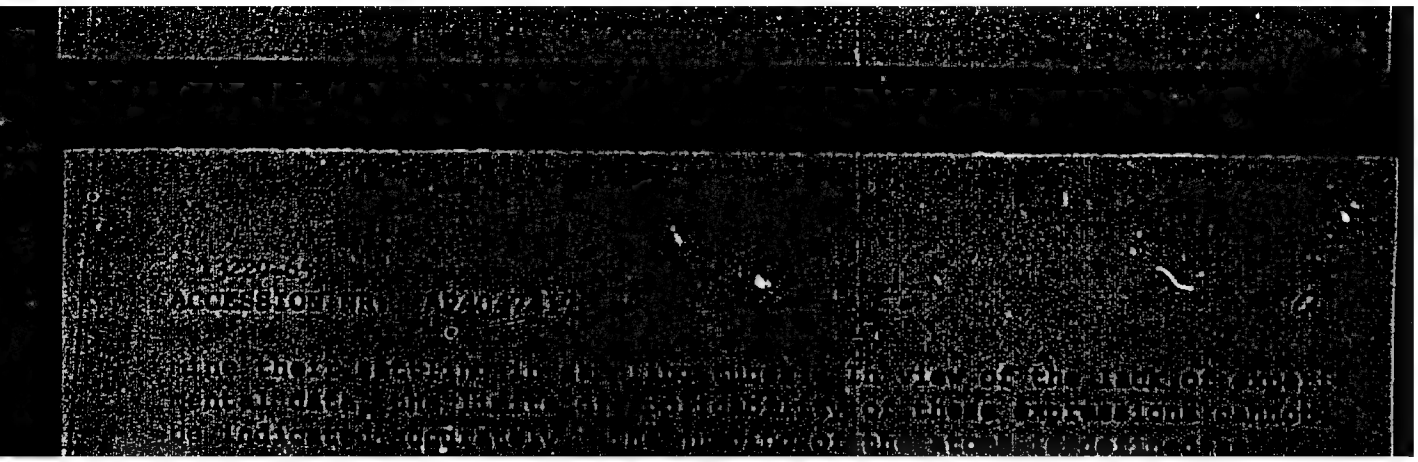
KATS, V.I., doktor ekon. nauk; KIRICHENKO, V.N., kand. ekon. nauk; IVANOV, Ye.A.; SAID-GALIYEV, K.G.; LUK'YANOV, E.B.; MUSATOVA, V.A.; PLYSHEVSKIY, B.P., kand. ekon. nauk; STOMAKHIN, V.I.; KARPUKHIN, D.N., kand. ekon. nauk; KIRICHENKO, N.Ya.; ZHIDKOVA, M.V., kand. ekon. nauk; ANCHISHKIN, A.I.; KLINSKIY, A.I., kand. ekon. nauk; SOLOV'YEV, N.S.; KLOTSVOG, F.N.; VSYAKIKH, E.P.; LAGUTIN, N.S., kand.ekon. nauk; LEMESHEV, M.Ya., kand. sel'khoz.nauk; KORMNOV, Yu.F., kand. ekon. nauk; SAVIN, V.A.; TEREKHOV, V.F.; KUDROV, V.M., kand. ekon. nauk; AL'TER, L.B., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; KRYLOV, P.N., kand. ekon. nauk; LEPINKOVA, Ye., red.; KOKOSHKINA, I., mladshiy red.; ULANOVA,L., tekhn. red.

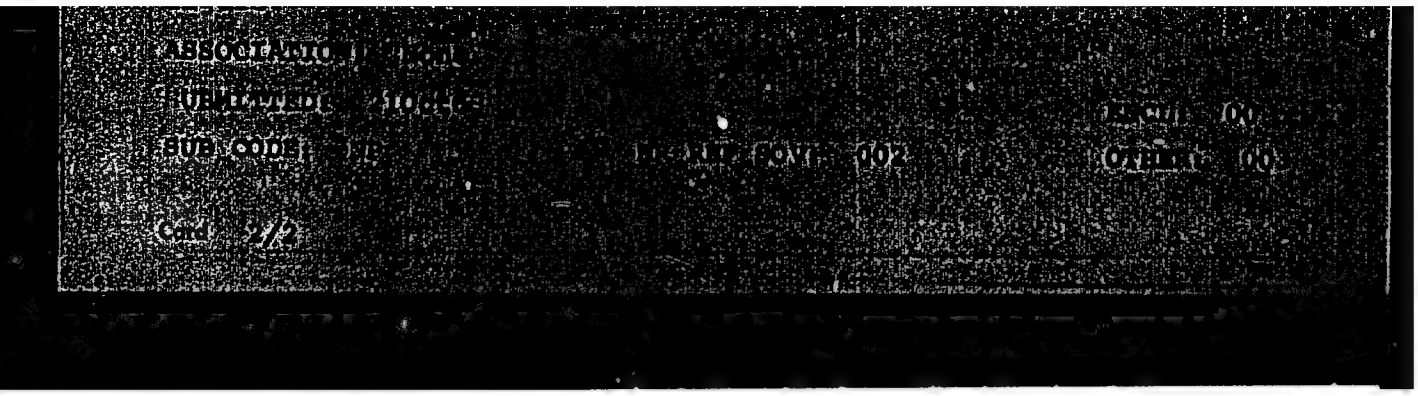
[Growth of the social product and the proportions of the national economy of the U.S.S.R.]Rost obshchestvennogo proizvodstva i proportsii narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR. Moskva, 1962. 453 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Russia--Economic policy)

KORPUSOV, V.I.; OGORODNIKOV, B.I.; KIRICHENKO, V.N.

Measuring the diffusion coefficient of RaA atoms by the method of deposition from a laminar flow. Atom. energ. 17 no.3:221-222 S '64. (MIR 17:9)





KIRICHENKO, Vadim Nikitich; KATS, V.I., doktor ekon. nauk prof., red.; TRIFSIK, G.B., red.; BAZLOVA, Ye.M., mlad. red.

[National wealth of the U.S.S.R.] Natsional'noe bogatstvo SSSR. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1964. 213 p. (MIRA 17:11)

L 29115-66 - EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6019406 SOURCE CODE: UR/0240/65/000/011/0115/0119

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, V. N.; Ogorodnikov, B. I.; Ivanov, V. D.; Kirsh, A. A.; Kachikin, V. I. 26 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Content of submicroscopic aerosols of short-lived daughter products of radon in mine air 19

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 11, 1965, 115-119

TOPIC TAGS: industrial hygiene, aerosol, radon, atmospheric contamination, mining engineering

ABSTRACT: The atoms of daughter products formed from radon in atmospheric air settle on non-radioactive aerosol particles because of their great mobility, but some of them remain free due to continuous formation. The presence of such atoms in the air may result in unequal distribution of the radiation dose absorbed by the miners' respiratory tract and lungs. Therefore, to assess the harmfulness of mine air, it is essential to have reliable data on the content of the free atoms of the short-lived daughter products of radon under actual production conditions as well as on the factors that affect the quantity thereof.

Card 1/2 UDC: 613.648:[622.411:546.296-138]

L 29115-66
ACC NR: AP6019406

The authors found these free atoms almost everywhere in the mine investigated. There was a clear-cut relationship between the quantity and the operations that created aerosols. When no work was going on in cleaning spaces, the free atoms were more abundant than when work was in progress, amounting to 88% in case of ventilation with clean atmospheric air.

The results did not apply solely to free atoms because the authors' method was not selective in this respect. In point of fact, they dealt not only with free atoms but with a spectrum of very small particles similar to the former in size. However, since these particles readily settle with the free atoms on various objects, they may well be the reason for the overirradiation of the respiratory tract of miners. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 formulas, and 3 tables.

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 18, 08 / SUBM DATE: 23Dec63 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

MENDELEYEV, Dmitriy Ivanovich (1834-1907); KIRICHENKO, V.P.; BAKOVETSKIY, O., red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn.red.

[Problems of the economic development of Russia] Problemy ekonomicheskogo razvitiia Rossii. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon. lit-ry, 1960. 614 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Mendeleev, Dmitrii Ivanovich, 1834-1907)
(Russia--Economic conditions)

KIRICHENKO, V. P.

24470 KIRICHENKO, V. P. Nauka mnogonatsional'nogo Sovetskogo Soyuza (K itogam 5-y sessii Soveta po koordinatsii nauch. deyatel'nosti akad. nauk soyuznykh respubliK). Vestnik Akad. nauk SSSR, 1949, No. 7, S. 66-75.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

TSAGOLOV, N.A., prof., red.; KIRICHENKO, V.P., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Land rent in socialist agriculture] Zemel'naia renta v sotsialisticheskom sel'skom khoziaistve. Pod red. N.A.TSagolova. Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1959. 262 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Moscow. Universitet. Ekonomicheskiy fakul'tet.
(Agriculture--Economic aspects)

KIRICHENKO, V.P., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk (Moscow)

Valuable legacy ("Works on ahriculture and forestry." D.I.Mendeleev. Reviewed by V.P.Kirichenko). Priroda 44 no.8:119-123 Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

(Mendeleev, Dmitrii Ivanovich, 1834-1907)

KIRICHENKO, V.P.

Spontaneous destruction of tempered glass products. Stek. i ker. 17 no.6:33-34 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Glass--Defects)

KIRICHENKO, V.P.

Classification of quarts sand to be used in glass manufacture. Stek. i ker. 17 no.12:37 D '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Lvov Province--Sand)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722620010-1"

25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1516

Kirichenko, Vasiliy Stepanovich, Engineer

Vodookhlazhdayemyye kokili (Water-cooled Chill Molds) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958, 95 p. 6,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: B. Yu. Feygel'son; Ed.: Ya. A. Sudakin, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House; A. M. Sirotin, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: V. D. El'kind; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building: S. Ya. Golovin, Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for technical personnel of casting shops and design bureaus developing new plants and techniques for reducing costs, increasing efficiency and facilitating molding operations in machine-building establishments using mass and lot production.

COVERAGE: The book presents the experience of the author, a designer of thin-walled water-cooled steel molds, and a promoter of advanced methods of iron, steel, and aluminum casting at the Shcherbakov Road Machinery Plant. Reference to other machine-building establishments are made. The author describes what he considers the most advantageous shop practice in making and using long-life water-cooled steel molds for molding, chill casting, and

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automatic machine casting. Examples are cited against the use of thick-walled iron molds and in favor of the thin-walled, water-cooled steel mold which reveal an outstanding record of performance, manageability and reliability. To demonstrate the high degree of mechanization resulting from introduction of the steel mold and its gradual adaptation by machine-building establishments engaged in mass and lot output of cast parts, the author provides pertinent technical and economic indices. These clearly illustrate the superiority of the new molds over the old forms. Participating in working out the design of water-cooled metal molds were: N.A. Porvatov, D.P. Krasavin, and M. M. Korobeynikov, all engineers of VPTI Stroydormash; and from the Shcherbakov Road Machinery Plant, engineers P. I. Rogozhin, F.N. Yavdokimov, A.N. Stupin, and A.V. Zuyagin took part in mastering the new technology. There are 60 figures and diagrams, 7 tables, and 15 Soviet references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Water-cooled Chill Molds SOV/1516

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TS243.K3)

GO/fal
5-26-59

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TSFAS, B.S., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KIRICHENKO, V.V., student

Specification of the derivation of Professor I.I.Bobarykov's formulae for the calculat m of a tight bolted joint. Sbor. dokl.Stud.nauch.ob-va Fak.mekh.sel'.Kuib.sel'khoz.inst.no.1: 79-84 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kuybyshevskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

POKROVSKIY, N. L.; YEVLANOVA, N. F.; KIRICHENKO, V. V.

Effect of impurities on polymorphic transformations in lead.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 14 no.4:564-568 O '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

(Lead—Metallography)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

ACC NR: AP7005343 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/67/009/001/0175/0178

AUTHOR: Rozhanskiy, V. N.; Kirichenko, V. V.; Predvoditelev, A. A.

ORG: Institute of Metallography, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut metallografii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Stabilization of quenching tetrahedra of stacking faults in copper by means of aluminum impurity

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 9, no. 1, 1967, 175-178

TOPIC TAGS: copper, crystal imperfection, annealing, crystal dislocation phenomenon, metal heat treatment, plastic deformation

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the annealing conditions of quenched copper and alloys of copper with 2 and 7% aluminum by weight, leading to the formation of stacking-fault tetrahedra. The tests were made on samples in the form of small pieces of foil (15 x 15 mm) of 50 μ thickness, heated to 800 - 1000C, and quenched in silicon oil cooled with running water. After quenching, the samples were annealed at 100 - 800C for different lengths of time. Only small prismatic loops were observed in the case of quenching from 800 or 900C. In the case of quenching from 1000C, stacking-fault tetrahedra were observed under certain conditions. Tests have shown that an increase in the aluminum content increased the dimensions of the tetrahedra and also increased their lifetime during the course of annealing. In all cases the tetrahedra did not exceed approximately 600 Å for copper, and up to 10 000 Å for the alloy of copper with 7% aluminum. The mechanism whereby the region of existence of the tetra-

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ACC NR: AP7005343

hedra broadens with increase of aluminum content is described. Although the presence of the tetrahedra should increase the resistance to plastic deformation, by hindering the motion of the dislocations, no change in the resistance to plastic deformation could be detected by measuring the microhardness; it is therefore concluded that the tetrahedra do not act as major obstacles to the motion of dislocations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

L 32586-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AR5024089 SOURCE CODE: UR/0299/65/000/016/G004/G004

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, Ye. B.; Dorokhov, L. M.

TITLE: Productivity of corn photosynthesis under varied conditions of mineral feeding

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Abs. 16G19

REF SOURCE: Tr. 1-y Resp. nauchn. konferentsii fiziologov i biokhimikov rast. Moldavii. Kishinev, Kartya Moldovenyaske, 1964, 216-220

TOPIC TAGS: agriculture, agriculture crop, photosynthesis, chlorophyll

ABSTRACT: By means of field and greenhouse experiments a study was made of the development of assimilation surfaces (A), chlorophyll content (Ch), and photosynthesis productivity (Ph) of corn plants VIR-42, with an optimal supply of water enriched by the addition of from 2 to 4 doses of N, P, and K, or combinations of them. Increased dosages of N and P contributed to the development of A and Ch. In greenhouse experiments with 2N2P doses, A was increased by 89%, and Ch 3.4 times. The Ph value during the entire period of vegetation was highest in the variant containing 2 doses of NPK (194% of the control),

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ACC NR: AR5024089

and it was noted that the highest yield of kernels (61.0 centers per hectar) was obtained from the same variant. Kishinev Agricultural Institute. A. Tabentskiy

SUB CODE: 06,02/SUBM DATE: none

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KIRICHENKO, Ye.B.

Incorporation of S^{35} into chloroplast proteins during the reduction of sulfates by photosynthesizing plants. Fiziol. rast. 12 no.5:866-870 S-O '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra fiziologii rasteniy Kishinevskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta imeni Frunze.

KIRICHENKO, Ye.F.; LOGINOV, B.A.

Device for pneumatic testing of gas stove fittings. Mats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.7:99-100 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Stoves, Gas)

KIRICHENKO, Ye.I.

Case of a specific developmental anomaly of the central nervous system resulting from birth injury. Zhur.nerv.i psikh. 59 no.7: 877-879 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Kafedra detskoy psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. G.Ye. Sukhareva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.
(MENTAL DEFICIENCY, etiol. & inj.
birth inj. (Rus))
(BIRTH INJURY, compl.
ment. defic. (Rus))

KIRICHENKO, Ye.I.

Some emotional characteristics of children with cerebral palsy. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.7:1074-1077 '63.

(MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra detskoy psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. G.Ye. Sukhareva) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

KIRICHENKO, Ye.I.

Mental characteristics suffering from Little's disease. Zhur. nevr.i psikh. 62 no.7:1062-1066 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii detskogo vozrasta (zav. - prof. G.Ye. Sukhareva) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

(PARALYSIS, SPASTIC) (MENTAL DEFICIENCY)

KIRICHENKO, Ye.Z. (Kondrovo Kaluzhskoy oblasti)

Avulsion of the optic nerve. Vest.oft. 34 no.2:43 Mr-Ap '55.
(NERVES, wounds and injuries, (MLRA 8:7)
avulsion)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,
nerves, optic, avulsion)

S/115/60/000/05/16/034
B007/B011

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, Yu. A.

TITLE: Measurement of Thermal Diffusivity by the Method of Radial Temperature Waves in a Cylinder

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 5, pp. 29-32

TEXT: The new method suggested by A. N. Gordov (Ref. 1) and tested by V. A. Mosalev (Ref. 2) for the measurement of thermal diffusivity is discussed here. This method is based on the rules governing the regular thermal conditions of the 3rd order for an infinite cylinder. It consists in that periodic temperature fluctuations are produced on the surface of the cylindric sample of the material to be investigated, and, according to the ratio of the amplitudes A_r of the first harmonic of the temperature fluctuations at a distance r from the axis versus the amplitudes A_0 on the axis, the value of the critical quantity Fd (introduced by A. V.

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Measurement of Thermal Diffusivity by the Method of Radial Temperature Waves in a Cylinder

S/115/60/000/05/16/034
B007/B011

Lykov (Ref. 4)) is determined from formula (1) for $\frac{A_r}{A_0}$. The thermal diffusivity is then calculated from formula (2). Proceeding from (1) and (2), the author calculates the error arising with this method. It is shown that the following can be stated on the strength of investigations conducted here, and of experimental data obtained: in measurements made by means of radial temperature waves under optimum conditions, it is not difficult to attain absolute values of thermal diffusivity with an accuracy of ~ 3% in a wide temperature range. These optimum conditions consist in that $Fl_r \sim 9$, and the ratio between the diameter and the length of the sample is ~ 1:3. The method under discussion can be recommended for poorly conductive, easily workable materials. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 5 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

KIRICHENKO, Yu. A.

"Determination of Thermal Coefficients by the Method of Radial Temperature Waves."

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer, Minsk, BSSR, June 1961.

KIRICHENKO, Yu.A.

Determining thermal constants by the method of temperature waves. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 4 no. 5:12-15 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva, Leningrad.
(Heat—Conduction)

S/058/62/000/005/004/119
A160/A101

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, Yu. A.

TITLE: A method and equipment for measuring the coefficient of thermal diffusivity with the help of temperature waves

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 5, 1962, 12, abstract 5A133 ("Tr. in-tov Kom-ta standartov, mer i izmerit. priborov pri Sov. Min. SSR", 1961, no. 51 (III), 138-157)

TEXT: Investigated is a method of measuring the thermal diffusivity (a) of solids by radial temperature waves. (The exterior surface of the pieces in the form of cylinders is periodically heated up and cooled down, the changes of temperature on the axis of the piece and near its surface are recorded). An analysis of the errors of the method is given. The optimum conditions to work by this method are determined. An experimental installation is described and results are furnished on the measurings of a of ebonite (for temperatures 20 - 120°C), fluoroplastic (60 - 300°C) and Plexiglas (from -180 to +90°C). The mean square scattering of the experimental data is ~ 3%. In addition to the a the method under consideration also permits determination of the heat conductivity

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A method and equipment for measuring ...

(...). For this purpose, additional measurements have to be carried out on the temperature of the environment in which the piece is placed. Hereby measurements have to be conducted with a standard piece the λ-value of which is known to eliminate the coefficient of the heat exchange.

L. Filippov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/263/62/000/013/007/015
I007/I207

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, Yu. A.

TITLE: Method and apparatus for measuring the coefficient of thermal conductivity with the aid of thermal waves

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 13, 1962, 46, abstract 32.13.333. (Tr. in-tov Kom-ta standartov, mer i izmerit. priborov pri Sov. Min. SSSR, no. 51 (111), 1961, 138–157)

TEXT: The measuring scheme and laboratory equipment are described and it is shown both theoretically and experimentally that, by applying the method of radial thermal waves in a cylinder, the coefficient of thermal conductivity can be measured with an accuracy of about 3%. Optimum test conditions (choice of diameter-tolength ratio of the test specimen and suitable time for starting experiments) are then critically examined. Thermal conductivity was determined for the following materials: ebonite (between 20 and 120°C), fluoroplastics (60–300°C); and polystyrene (40–100°C). A complex method for determining thermal constants is suggested, and measurement obtained by this method are reported. There are 14 figures and 24 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/589/61/000/051/003/008
I054/I254

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, Yu. A.

TITLE: Method and apparatus for measurement of the thermal diffusivity factor by using temperature waves

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta. no. 51 (111). 1961. Issledovaniya v oblasti temperaturnykh izmerenii. 138-157.

TEXT: A survey of methods of measurement of thermal diffusivity and the advantages of deriving from it other thermal properties is explained, and the literature reviewed. One method described is based on measurement of temperature amplitudes at the centre and at any other point of a cylinder, when a harmonic temperature wave is induced at the centre of the cylinder. From such data the thermal properties are obtained analytically. An analysis of optimum experimental conditions and the range of errors is given. Other equipment for high and low temperature testing is also described in detail. Results for ploxiglas, ohtoroplast, ebonit, polystirol are obtained, to an accuracy of 3%. A modified method is proposed, and some later results are given.
There are 13 figures and 6 tables.

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S/589/61/000/051/003/008
I054/I254

Method and...

ASSOCIATION: VNIIM

SUBMITTED: November 13, 1959

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S/589/61/000/051/004/008
I054/I254

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, Yu. A.

TITLE: Stabilisation of the thermal regime of an infinite cylinder immersed in a medium with periodically changing temperature

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta. no. 51 (111). 1961. Issledovaniya v oblasti temperaturnykh izmereniy. 158-166

TEXT: The conditions by which the stabilisation of a thermal regime of a simple body (in this case an infinite cylinder), subject to periodically changing temperature, may be reached, relates the damping factor and the amplitude, and the error in measurement of the amplitude before the stable state is reached, is investigated. The results show that the points on the surface of the body are first to reach a stable state. The time lag of the points inside the body increases when the Bio number increases. At higher Bio numbers the stabilisation is reached quicker. The time necessary to reach a stable state is longer for a plate and shorter for a sphere, than for a cylinder. There are 3 figures.

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S/589/61/000/051/004/008
I/054/I254

Stabilisation of...

ASSOCIATION: VNIIM

SUBMITTED: December 7, 1959

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S/589/61/000/051/005/008
I054/I254

24.5200

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, Yu. A.

TITLE: Temperature waves in a double-layer infinite cylinder

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta. no. 51 (111). 1961. Issledovaniya v oblasti temperaturnykh izmereniy. 167-171

TEXT: The problem of propagation of temperature waves in a double-layer cylinder is solved. An asymptotical expression is given for the relation of amplitudes for two points in the cylinder. The differential equation for transient heat flow is solved by a Laplace transformation, leading to Bessel functions of the first and second order. Various combinations of thermal properties of the two layers are then considered and some auxiliary functions are evaluated as results. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIM

SUBMITTED: December 7, 1959

Card 1/1

S/589/62/000/063/007/021
E032/E514

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, Yu.A.

TITLE: Methods for the determination of the temperature diffusivity coefficients

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta. no.63(123). Moscow, 1962. Issledovaniya v oblasti teplovykh i temperaturnykh izmereniy. 73-112

TEXT: This is a review paper reporting a classification of non-steady state methods of measuring thermo-physical coefficients of materials. A critical reappraisal is made of the various methods of measuring the temperature diffusivity coefficient, including composite methods. The review is based on 174 references (most of them Soviet-bloc) covering the period up to 1961. The general conclusion is that in precision and metrological measurements the method of temperature waves is the most satisfactory. This method is said to be based essentially on the work of G. M. Kondrat'yev (Regulyarnyy teplovoy rezhim [Regular heat transfer], Gostekhizdat, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIM
SUBMITTED: February 27, 1961
Card 1/1

S/589/62/000/063/008/021
E032/E514

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, Yu.A.

TITLE: On the measurement of the thermophysical coefficients of specimens of simple geometrical form by the method of temperature waves

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta, no.63(123). Moscow, 1962. Issledovaniya v oblasti teplovykh i temperaturnykh izmereniy. 113-120

TEXT: The method of temperature waves for measuring the thermophysical coefficients of specimens in the form of finite cylinders was described in previous papers (Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.5, 1960, 29-32; Trudy institutov Komiteta standartov, no.51 (111), 191, 138; Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v.4, no.5, 1961, 12-15). However, it is noted that it is frequently necessary to examine disc-shaped or spherical specimens using the same, or somewhat modified, apparatus as for cylindrical specimens. The aim of this paper was to carry out a comparative analysis of the optimum experimental conditions for specimens of different form.
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The basic result of the method of temperature waves is that if a body of simple form and uniform temperature t_o is placed in a medium with a temperature t_c, which varies in accordance with the simple harmonic law

$$t_c = t_{co} + t_m \cos \omega\tau, \qquad (1)$$

then the temperature at a point whose coordinate is r at a time τ is given by

$$\Theta(r,\tau) = \frac{t(r,\tau) - t_{co}}{t_m} = A_r \cos(\omega\tau - \varphi_r) -$$

$$- \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\mu_n^4}{\mu_n^4 + Pd} + \frac{t_{co} - t_o}{t_m} \right) A_n U_o \left(\mu_n \frac{r}{R} \right) e^{-\mu_n^2 Fo} \qquad (2)$$

where t_{co} and t_m are constants, $\omega = 2\pi f$, f is the frequency of the temperature oscillations in the medium, $Pd = \omega/R^2/a$, $Fo = a\tau/R^2$, μ_n and A_n are tabulated functions which enter into the Biot group $Bi = \alpha/R/\lambda$ (A. V. Lykov, Teoriya teploprovodnosti

[Theory of thermal conductivity], Gostekhizdat, 1952) and R is the radius in the case of a cylinder or sphere. The function U_o for a plate, cylinder and sphere is respectively given by

$$U_o\left(\mu_n \frac{r}{R}\right) = \cos \mu_n \frac{r}{R}, \quad (3)$$

$$U_o\left(\mu_n \frac{r}{R}\right) = J_o\left(\mu_n \frac{r}{R}\right), \quad (4)$$

$$U_o\left(\mu_n \frac{r}{R}\right) = \frac{R}{r} \sin \mu_n \frac{r}{R} \quad (5)$$

Explicit relations are available for the amplitude A_r in terms of the physical parameters of the bodies and are reproduced in this paper. The temperature diffusivity may be determined either by measuring the amplitude ratiosor from the phase difference of temperature oscillations at two points in the specimens, one of which is at the centre of symmetry and the other at a distance r from the centre. The properties of the coefficients entering into

On the measurement of ... S/589/62/000/063/008/021
E032/E514

Eq.(2) may also be used to determine the thermal conductivity λ. The simplest way to do this is to use the amplitude at the centre of the body. The next problem is to estimate the experimental errors in the determination of the frequency, the radial distance and the Predvoditelev group Pd and hence deduce the error of the particular method employed. A detailed analysis of these errors leads to the conclusion that the most suitable specimens in order of merit are spherical, cylindrical and disc-shaped. Since, however, spherical specimens are more difficult to prepare, it is more difficult to ensure that the thermal detector moves over surfaces of equal temperature and it is difficult to ensure the correct heating of the specimens. It is concluded that in fact the most acceptable method is to use the method of radial temperature waves in a cylinder. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIM

SUBMITTED: March 7, 1961

Card 4/4

KIRICHENKO, Yu.A.

Using the method of temperature waves on specimens having a simple geometrical shape in measuring thermophysical coefficients. Trudy inst.Kom.stand., mer i izm.prib. no.63:113-120 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva.
(Thermal diffusivity—Measurement)

S/589/62/000/063/009/021
E032/E514

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, Yu.A.

TITLE: On the problem of the regularization of the temperature field in a body of simple form placed in a medium with periodically varying temperature

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta, no.63(123). Moscow, 1962. Issledovaniya v oblasti teplovykh i temperaturnykh izmereniy. 121-130

TEXT: This is a continuation of previous work reported in Trudy institutov Komiteta standartov, no.51 (111), 1961. In that paper the author was concerned with the approach to regular variations of the third kind (regulyarnyy rezhim 3-go roda) in the special case when a body of a simple form is placed in a medium whose temperature varies in accordance with the simple harmonic law

$$t_c = t_{co} + t_m \cos \omega\tau, \qquad (1)$$

where τ is the time, ω is the angle of frequency and t_{co} and t_m are constants. The present paper is concerned with

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1) the more general simple harmonic variation

$$t_c = t_{co} + t_m \cos(\omega\tau + \varphi_c), \qquad (3)$$

with the initial temperature of the body different from the mean temperature level of the medium, i.e.

$$t(r,0) = t_o \neq t_{co} . \qquad (4)$$

2) The linear plus simple harmonic variation

$$t_c = t_{co} + b\tau + t_m \cos \omega\tau, \qquad (5)$$

and 3) the exponential plus simple harmonic variation

$$t_c = t_{co} + t_e e^{-k\tau} + t_m \cos \omega\tau. \qquad (6)$$

Each of these cases is discussed separately from the point of view of temperature diffusivity determinations, assuming that the test body is in the form of a finite cylinder. The temperature distributions are derived in each case and the approach of

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various points in the body to the regular variation mentioned above is investigated. In the case of Eq.(3) it is found that the regular group Rr, , and hence the sequence at which the various points enter the steady-state conditions, is independent of time after a certain instant τ' has been reached. The first points which enter these regular variations are those lying on the surface of the body. In the case of the medium temperature variation given by Eq.(6), the transient part of the solution for the final temperature distribution is described by an expression containing two exponential terms with different arguments. Under certain conditions only one of these is significant and the solution reduces to the preceding case (see above). Finally, in the case of a linear plus simple harmonic temperature variation in the medium, the final temperature distribution is of the form

$$\Theta(r,\tau) = \frac{t(r,\tau) - t_{co}}{t_m} = A_r \cos(\omega\tau - \varphi_r) + \frac{b\tau}{t_m} - \frac{bR^2}{4at_m}\left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2} + \frac{2}{Bi}\right) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(\Theta_o + C_1 - \frac{bR^2}{\mu_n^2 at_m}\right) J_o\left(\mu_n \frac{r}{R}\right) e^{-\mu_n^2 Fo}. \quad (42)$$

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On the problem of the regularization ... S/589/62/000/063/009/021
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Comparison with the previous paper mentioned above shows that it consists of a combination of the solution for the regular variation of the second and third kinds. It is noted that this equation may be used as a basis for temperature diffusivity determinations in a wide temperature range and also to estimate the approach to regular variation.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIM

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1961

Card 4/4

KIRICHENKO, Yu.A.

Methods for determining coefficients of heat conductivity. Trudy inst.Kom.stand., mer i izm.prib. no.63:73-112 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva.
(Heat—Conduction—Measurement)

KIRICHENKO, Yu. A.

Method and equipment for measuring the coefficient of thermal conductivity by means of temperature waves. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.51:138-157 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D. I. Mendeleyeva.

(Heat—Conduction—Measurements)

KIRICHENKO, Yu. A.

Regulating thermal conditions of an unlimited cylinder put into a medium with periodically variable temperature. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.51:158-166 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D. I. Mendeleyeva.

(Cylinders—Thermal properties)

KIRICHENKO, Yu. A.

Temperature waves in a two-layer unlimited cylinder. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.51:167-171 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D. I. Mendeleyeva.

(Cylinders—Thermal properties)

KIRICHENKO, Yu. A.

Determination of thermophysical properties by the method of radial thermal waves. Teplo- i massoper. 1:77-85 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meteorologii im. D. I. Mendeleyeva.

(Materials—Thermal properties)
(Materials—Testing)

KIRICHENKO, Yu.A.

Group study of the thermophysical properties of polymethyl methacrylate. Nov. nauch.-issl. rab. po metr. VNIIM no.1: 29-32 '63.

Use of the thermal wave method toward more accurate measurements of thermophysical coefficients. Ibid.:32-35 (MIRA 17:9)

ACCESSION NR: AP4038000 S/0170/64/000/005/0070/0075

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, Yu. A.; Oleynik, B. N.; Chadovich, T. Z.

TITLE: Thermal characteristics of polymers

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 5, 1964, 70-75

TOPIC TAGS: polymethyl methacrylate, polytetrafluoroethylene, polystyrene, thermal conductivity, thermal diffusivity

ABSTRACT: The thermal diffusivity and thermal conductivity of some polymers (polymethyl methacrylate, polytetrafluoroethylene, polystyrene, and high-pressure polyethylene) were measured over a wide temperature range, and were expressed by analytical relations. The measurements, carried out by using the temperature wave and acalorimeter methods for thermal diffusivity and steady-state radial heat flow, for thermal conductivity are in good agreement with the experimental data of other authors. Polymethyl metacrylate is recommended for use as standard material in graduating apparatus and instruments used for measuring thermal diffusivity and thermal conductivity between 20 and 80°C. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4038000

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva, Leningrad (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology)

SUBMITTED: 26Feb63	DATE ACQ: 09Jun64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: SS	NO REF SOV: 011	OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

KIRICHENKO, Yu.A.; OLEYNIK, B.N.; CHADOVICH, T.Z.

Thermophysical characteristics of polymethyl methacrylate.
Nov. nauch.-issl. rab. po metr. VNIIM no.1:24-28 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

BURMISTROV, P.G., inzh.; BRONNIKOV, G.M., inzh.; KIRICHENKO, Yu.Ya., inzh.

Adjustment of the operation of VT-450-3000 turbogenerator exciters.
Elek. sta. 35 no.8:72-73 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

EL'KES, S.M., inzh.; KIRICHENOK, L.I., mekhanik

Group arrangement of dies in presses. Mash.Bel. no.4:51-55 '57.
(Sheet-metal work) (MIRA 11:9)

KIRICHEVA, V. I.

Characteristics of the course of tuberculous meningitis in adults with present methods of treatment. Probl. tub. no.3:28-31 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Gorodskoy protivotuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A. G. Polyakov), Volgograd.

(MENINGES—TUBERCULOSIS)

KIRICHINS'KA, I.; SIROTINA, M.

Problem of immunogenesis in malignant neoplasms. Medych.zhur. 20 no.2:71-76 '50. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Z kafedri patologichnoi fiziologii Kyivs'kogo ordena Trudovogo Chervonogo Prapora medichnogo institutu im. akad. O.O.Bohomol'tsya (zav. kafedri - chl-kor. AN URSR zasluzhenyy diyach nauki, prof. Ye.O.Tatarinov [deceased])
(CANCER) (IMMUNITY)

MINTS, A.Ya., kand.med.nauk; KIRICHINSKAYA, I.A., kand.med.nauk

Clinical aspects of arsenic polyneuritis. Vrach.delo no.2:139-142 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR i kafedra nervnykh bolezney Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rukovoditel' gruppy AMN i zav. kafedroy-akad. AMN SSSR B.N.Man'kovskiy)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES) (ARSENIC--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

DRACHEVA, Z.N., kand.med.nauk; KIRICHINSKAYA, I.A., kand.med.nauk

Opticomyelitis. Vop. klin. nevr. i psikh. no.2:161-176 '58.
(MIRA 14:10)

(SPINAL CORD--INFLAMMATION)
(EYE--INFLAMMATION)

KIRICHINSKAYA, I.A., kand.med.nauk

Sequelae of severe carbon monoxide poisoning. Sov.med. 22 no.11: 152-154 N '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR B.N. Man'kovskiy) Kiyevskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. A.A. Bogomol'tsa (dir .- dots. Alekseyenko).
(CARBON MONOXIDE, pois. seq. (Rus))

Kirichinskaya, I. A., Chapurskaya-Bazhenova, L. A., Yanchenko, T. F., Golub, N. F., Chudnaya, L. M., Chernova, I. A., Borisenko, L. G. and Danilychenko, I. A.,

Detection of abortive and latent forms of poliomyelitis and of the "healthy" virus carriers in the closest environment of the patient.

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 288pp
(Kievskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

KIRICHINSKAYA, I.A.; KOLESNIKOV, G.F.; KRASNOV, B.G.

Clinical aspects of serous meningitis caused by Coxsackie viruses. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 60 no.3:273-279 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney (dir. - prof. I.L.Bodganov) AMN SSSR i 1-ya Nikolayevskaya gorodskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach K.F.Timoshevskaya).
(COXSACKIE VIRUSES) (NIKOLAEV--MENINGITIS)